

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the Application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (cancelled)

2. (cancelled)

3. (cancelled)

4. (cancelled)

5. (cancelled)

6. (cancelled)

7. (cancelled)

8. (cancelled)

9. (cancelled)

10. (cancelled)

11. (cancelled)

12. (cancelled)

13 (new). A method of processing a sound sequence corresponding in particular to a piece of music comprising a succession of subsequences from among at least an introduction, a verse, a refrain, a bridgeway, a theme, a motif, a movement, in which:

a) a spectral transform is applied to said sequence to obtain spectral coefficients varying as a function of time in said sequence,

b) at least one subsequence repeated in said sequence is determined by statistical analysis of said spectral coefficients, and

c) start and end instants of a first subsequence, such as a verse, and of a second subsequence, such as a refrain, are evaluated so as to substantially concatenate the first subsequence with the second subsequence.

14 (new). The method of claim 13 further comprising:

d) of extraction of a repeated subsequence so as to store, in a memory, sound samples representing said subsequence.

15 (new). The method of claim 14, wherein the extraction of d) relates to at least one subsequence whose duration is the biggest and/or one subsequence whose frequency of repetition is the biggest in said sequence.

16 (new). The method of claim 15 wherein the first and the second subsequence are

extracted so as to obtain, on a memory medium, a sound resume of said piece of music comprising at least the first subsequence strung together with the second subsequence.

17 (new). The method of claim 16 wherein the extracts of the subsequences are non-contiguous in time, wherein d) includes:

d1) detecting at least one cadence of the first subsequence and/or of the second subsequence so as to estimate the mean duration of a bar at said cadence, as well as at least one end segment of the first subsequence and at least one start segment of the second subsequence, of respective durations corresponding substantially to said mean duration and isolated in the sequence by an integer number of mean durations,

d2) generating at least one transition bar of duration corresponding to said mean duration and comprising an addition of the sound samples of at least said end segment and of at least said start segment,

d3) and concatenating the first subsequence, the transition bar or bars and the second subsequence to obtain a stringing together of the first and of the second subsequence.

18 (new). The method of claim 17 wherein d1) includes a splitting into at least two windows, of rectangular type, of Hanning type, of staircase Hanning type, or preferably of type comprising a flank that rises, a plateau and a flank that descends over time.

19 (new). The method of claim 17 wherein d2) includes a beat-synchronous reconstruction.

20 (new). The method of claim 19 wherein, in d1), the metric of the first subsequence and/or of the second subsequence are/is determined, wherein d2) includes an in-time beat-synchronous reconstruction.

21 (new). The method of claim 19 wherein, in d1), the end and start segments are determined in such a way that they commence with a first bar time, wherein d2) includes an aligned beat-synchronous reconstruction.

22 (new). A computer program product residing on a computer readable medium having a plurality of instructions stored thereon which, when executed by the processor, cause that processor to perform the method of claim 13.